

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0046] with the following amended paragraph:

[0046] Referring now to Fig. 7A, another example of a balloon prior to attachment to the assembly is shown. Since the entry of the sheath to the vessel wall may not be perpendicular, the balloon may be molded asymmetrically. With balloon 90 at full inflation, more elongation is obtained on the top superior side relative to the bottom inferior side. This may be achieved by incorporating deeper folds 91 in the balloon material on the side with greater elongation requirements and shallower folds 92 on the opposite side. Feature 93 just proximal to the attachment point 94 may allow for the balloon elongation by folding over the attachment point 94 when the balloon is pressurized. In such a design, locating/temporary hemostasis assembly 11 may not be concentric to the compression assembly, but rather offset from the compression assembly. For example, assembly 11 may be placed closer to the inferior wall 92 of the compression balloon 90. This offset compensates for turn 95 generated during balloon 90 inflation as the result of its asymmetrical nature, and consequently centers the distal end 96 of the balloon over the puncture site at full inflation, as shown in Fig. 7C. Fig. 7B depicts this balloon design prior to inflation. It should be clear that if the molding process allows, the balloon may be designed with a distal face at an angle to the assembly shaft similar to the angle that the sheath makes with the vessel wall, to compensate for such an effect.